



# Asia-Pacific Counter-IED Fusion Center IED Monthly Report - January 2020



## About the APCFC

APCFC is US Army Pacific's coordinating authority and DoD subject matter expert for C-IED, C-sUAS, and emerging improvised threats in the Indo-Pacific region. APCFC conducts irregular warfare analysis, supports identity activities, provides counter-improvised threat (C-IT) training, facilitates engagements with US, Allies, and Partner Nations, and develops Indo-Pacific C-IT and EOD plans, policies and programs to minimize the impact of improvised threats.

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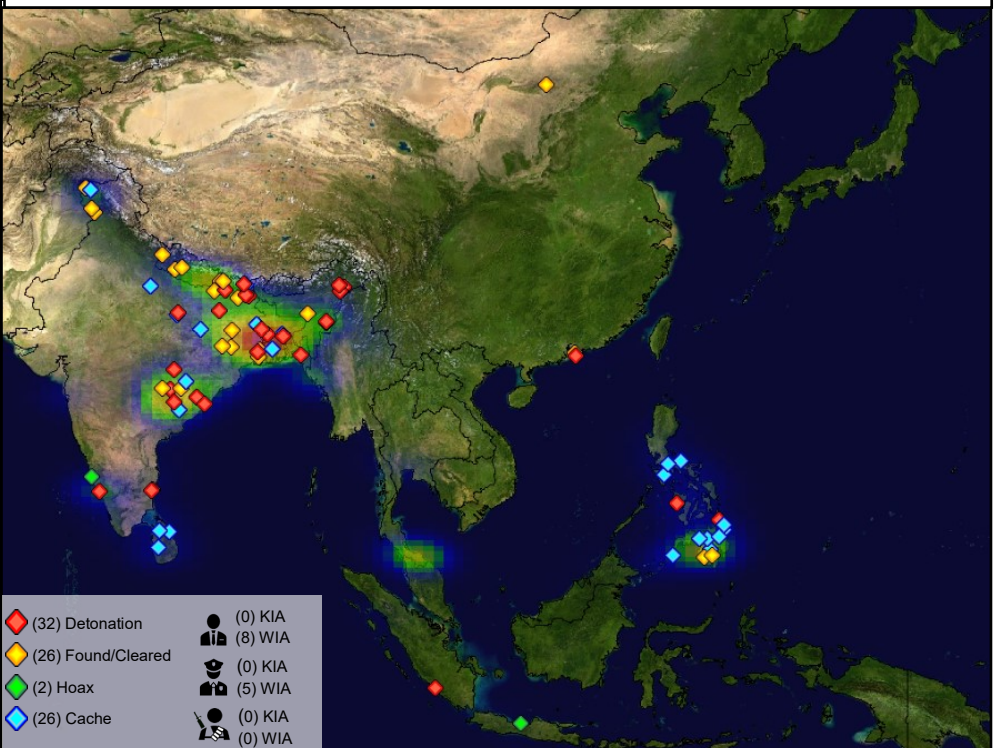
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## Month at a Glance — January

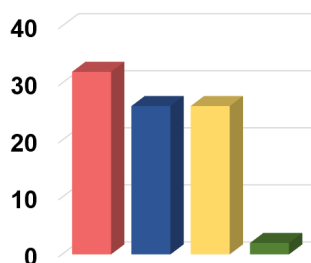
The Indo-Pacific region experienced 86 IED events in January: 65 events in South Asia, 16 events in Southeast Asia, and five events in Northeast Asia. These events consisted of 201 devices. In total, there were 32 IED detonation events, 26 IED found and cleared events, two hoax IED events, and 26 IED cache events. There were 13 casualties: eight civilians wounded and five Police, Military, Government (PMG) wounded.

### There were 86 IED events in the Indo-Pacific region in January 2020

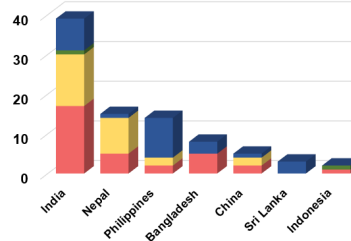


Icons depict events for January 2020; heat map depicts event density from January 2019—January 2020

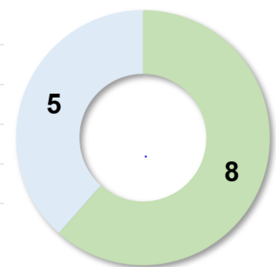
### January IED events



### January IED events by Country

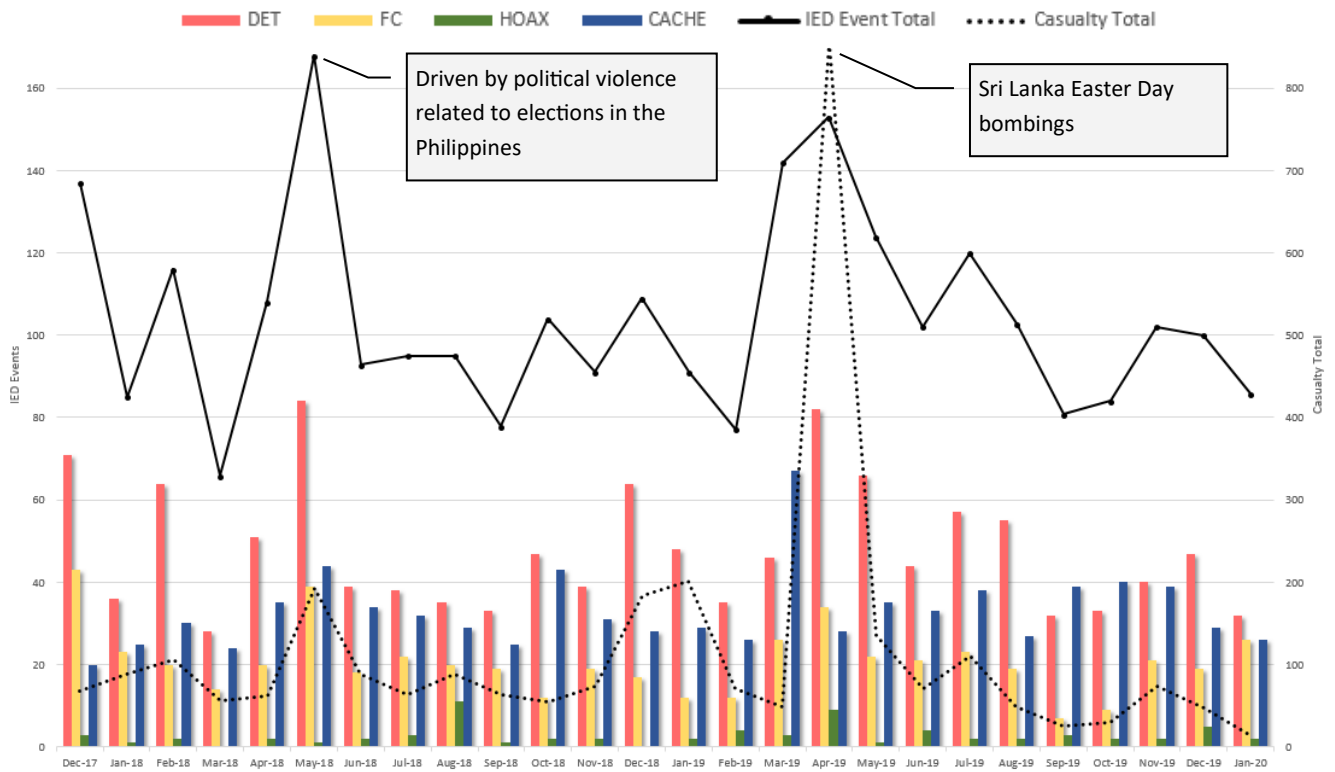


### January IED Casualties

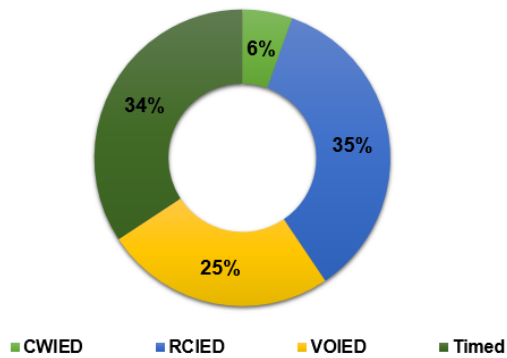


Detonation Found/Cleared Hoax Cache CIV KIA CIV WIA PMG KIA PMG WIA EKIA EWIA

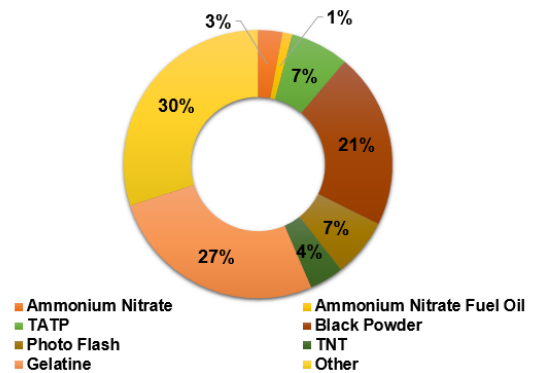
# IED Activity - Past 24 Months



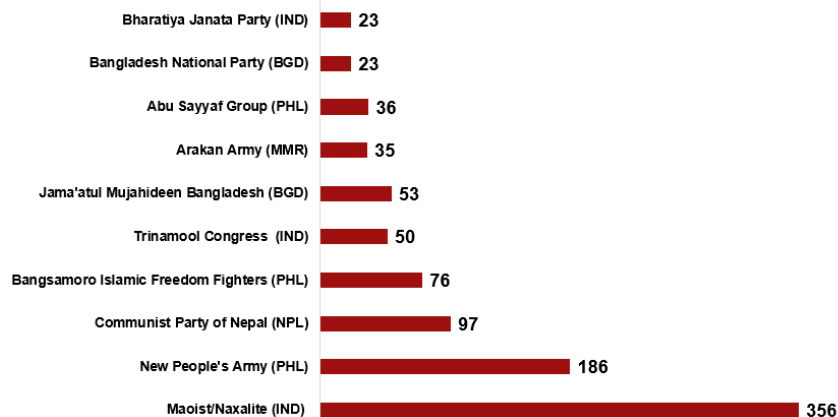
## Switch Type



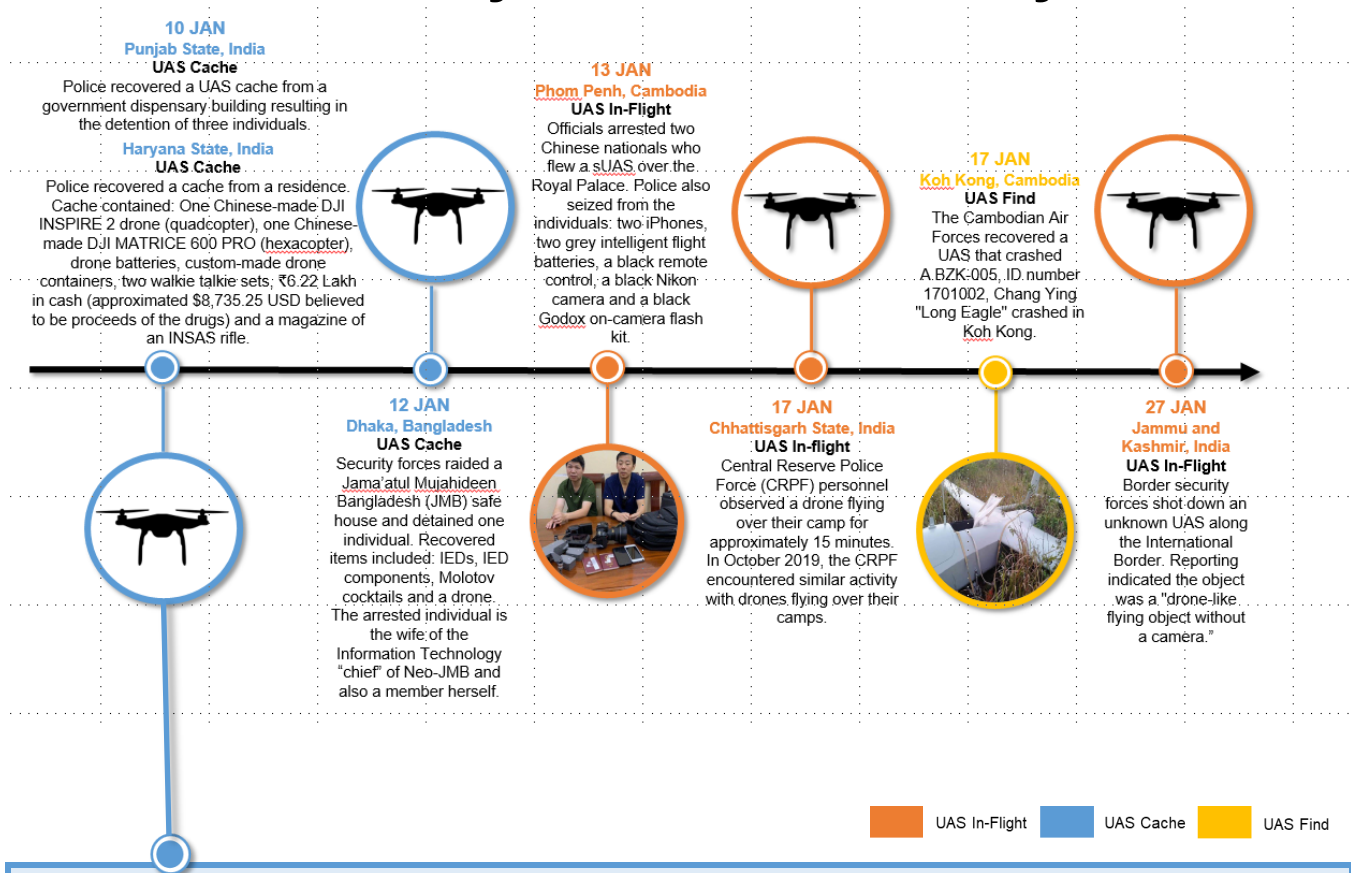
## Main Charge Type



## Group Affiliation



# January 2020 sUAS Activity



Indian police conducted a coordinated raid in Punjab and Haryana States resulting in the arrest of three suspects and the recovery of two DJI sUAS platforms and accessories. Among the cache was an Inspire 2 model, a Matrice 600 model, drone batteries, and custom-made drone containers. According to the police, the drone cell was involved in cross-border narcotic smuggling, the first known instance of such usage in the area. Since September 2019, there has been an increase in illicit sUAS activity along the India-Pakistan border.

## Main capabilities of the DJI Matrice 600:

**Range:** 5km control range  
**Speed:** 40 mph  
**Flight time:** 18 mins (hovering)  
**Payload:** 13 pounds



## Main capabilities of the DJI Inspire 2:

**Range:** 7km control range  
**Speed:** 58 mph max  
**Flight time:** 27 minutes  
**Payload:** 1 pound (sans filming camera)



Some common features of the DJI platforms are the ability to fly waypoints, perform platform hand-off to other users, avoid obstacles, and transmit on 2.4 and 5.8 ghz frequency bands via its proprietary LightBridge 2 control link.

Of the two recovered platforms, the Matrice 600 is the most capable of delivering illicit drugs, with a payload of up to 13 pounds for a possible distance of about 10 miles versus the one pound payload of the Inspire 2. The Matrice 600 also has redundant flight systems and power sources.

**Sources:** The Hindu (1/11/20) DJI Matrice 600 Pro (2/1/20) DJI Inspire 2 (2/1/20)

## Incident Highlight: Suicide Vest Recovered in Jammu and Kashmir, India

On 16 January, police recovered an IED cache following the detention of five Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) cadre in Srinagar City, Jammu and Kashmir State. The contents recovered in the cache consisted of one suicide vest laden with ball bearings, one walkie talkie, 143 gelatin sticks, seven secondary explosive grenades, 42 detonators, three packets of an unspecified explosive material, one 2.5 liter bottle of nitric acid, one handgun, three high watt batteries, one battery charger, one on/off switch, three coils, one roll of tape, and one ruck sack.

The five JeM cadres were arrested in two phases. In phase one, police launched investigations into a grenade explosion on 8 January near Habak crossing that caused minor injuries to two civilians. Their investigations led authorities to two of the JeM cadres, Ajaz Ahmad Sheikh, a driver, and Umar Hameed Sheikh, a street vendor. Following interrogation of the detained cadres, they admitted to their role in the incident and provided additional leads to a similar attack near Kashmir University that occurred on 26 November 2019. Following the information gained from the two detained cadre, police apprehended the other three JeM cadres, Imtiyaz Ahmad Chikla alias Imran, a sports shop owner, Sahil Farooq Gojri, and Naseer Mir, a businessman.

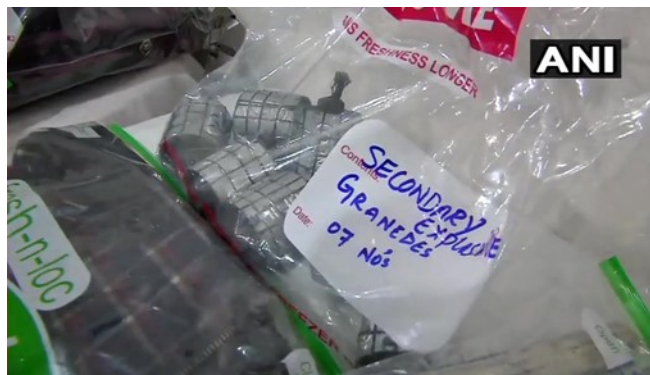
The investigation led authorities to believe the JeM operatives were planning a large scale IED attack on Republic Day, 26 January 2020. It is speculated that their primary goal behind the attacks was to subvert the return of normalcy in the region. Suicide IED operations are somewhat uncommon in India, but the last major suicide IED attack in India was perpetrated on 14 February 2019 by the JeM in Jammu and Kashmir. In that event, a JeM attacker used a SVBIED to attack a CRPF vehicle convoy and kill 40 CPRF personnel.



Cache recovered by officials



Suicide Vest with ball bearings



Seven secondary grenades

Sources: News18 (1/16/2020) Mangalore Today (1/16/2020) India Today (1/16/2020) The Hindu (1/16/2020)



# Person of Interest / VEO of Interest

**POI: Riyaz Naikoo**

**ALIAS:** Muhammad Bin Qasim **ROLE:** Leader of Hizb-ul Mujahideen (HM) **AOR:** Jammu & Kashmir (J&K); India **STATUS:** Possibly in southern Kashmir **AFFILIATION:** HM **DOB:** April 1985 **POB:** Beighpora, Awantipora Pulwama, J&K

Riyaz Naikoo is the leader of the pro-Pakistani group, HM. Naikoo studied at a government school in Gulzapora, and later at a secondary school in Noorpora. He initially showed interest in construction and wanted to be an engineer; however, Naikoo decided to major in Mathematics. Following his graduation, Naikoo taught mathematics from 2010-2011.

Naikoo was arrested for participating in a protest circa 2011, and was released from prison in 2012. Following his release, he applied for admission in a post-graduate university in Bhopal; however, his father was informed on June 6, 2012 that Naikoo had joined HM. Naikoo replaced Zakir Musa as leader of HM in 2018 after Musa left to create the Al-Qaeda (AQ) affiliated, Ansar Ghazwat-ul-Hind (a VEO that also operates in J&K). Following Musa's departure, many believed HM would split; however, Naikoo's leadership and strong personal skills are credited with keeping HM together and steering the group away from AQ's global caliphate ideology, and back to an Indo-Pakistan focus of J&K unification with Pakistan.

Since taking over leadership of HM, Naikoo has gained the reputation of being one of the most dreaded Hizbul commanders operating in Kashmir. He has been involved in several murder cases and is suspected of playing a key role in transporting over three dozen Lashkar-e Tayyiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed "cadres" into the Kashmir Valley. In 2019, he repeatedly warned that if "something big happens... the non-locals who are in Kashmir will become our legitimate targets." He also reportedly stated, "The time is not far when children in Kashmir will wear suicide vests and target security forces in the Valley."

Following the recent arrests and killings of top HM commanders in Kashmir, Indian security forces are now narrowing their focus on Naikoo. Despite maintaining a relatively public profile (including using funerals as recruitment rallies), Naikoo has managed to elude authorities for years. He reportedly employs operational security measures, such as avoiding the use of mobile phones or telephonic communication devices, and instead utilizing couriers to send his messages. Additionally, video clips of Naikoo's speeches are also circulating on social media, allowing him to spread HM's propaganda and garner support while at the same time staying out of the public limelight.



**Sources:** India Today (8/31/2018) Daily Pioneer (2/8/2020) Yahoo News (10/2/2018)

**VEO: Hizb-ul Mujahideen (HM)**

**AREA OF OPERATIONS:** Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), India **HEADQUARTERS:** Muzaffarabad, Pakistan administered Kashmir (PaK) **TTPs:** IED operations, assassinations, infiltration, cross-border smuggling, online recruiting, armed robbery

HM ("Party of Holy Warriors" in Arabic) is a pro-Pakistani violent extremist organization (VEO) active in Pakistan and India's union territory of J&K. The organization is headquartered in Muzaffarabad, Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PaK) and has approximately 1,500 active members. On August 16, 2017, the US Department of State designated HM a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO). India and the European Union have also branded HM as a terrorist organization.

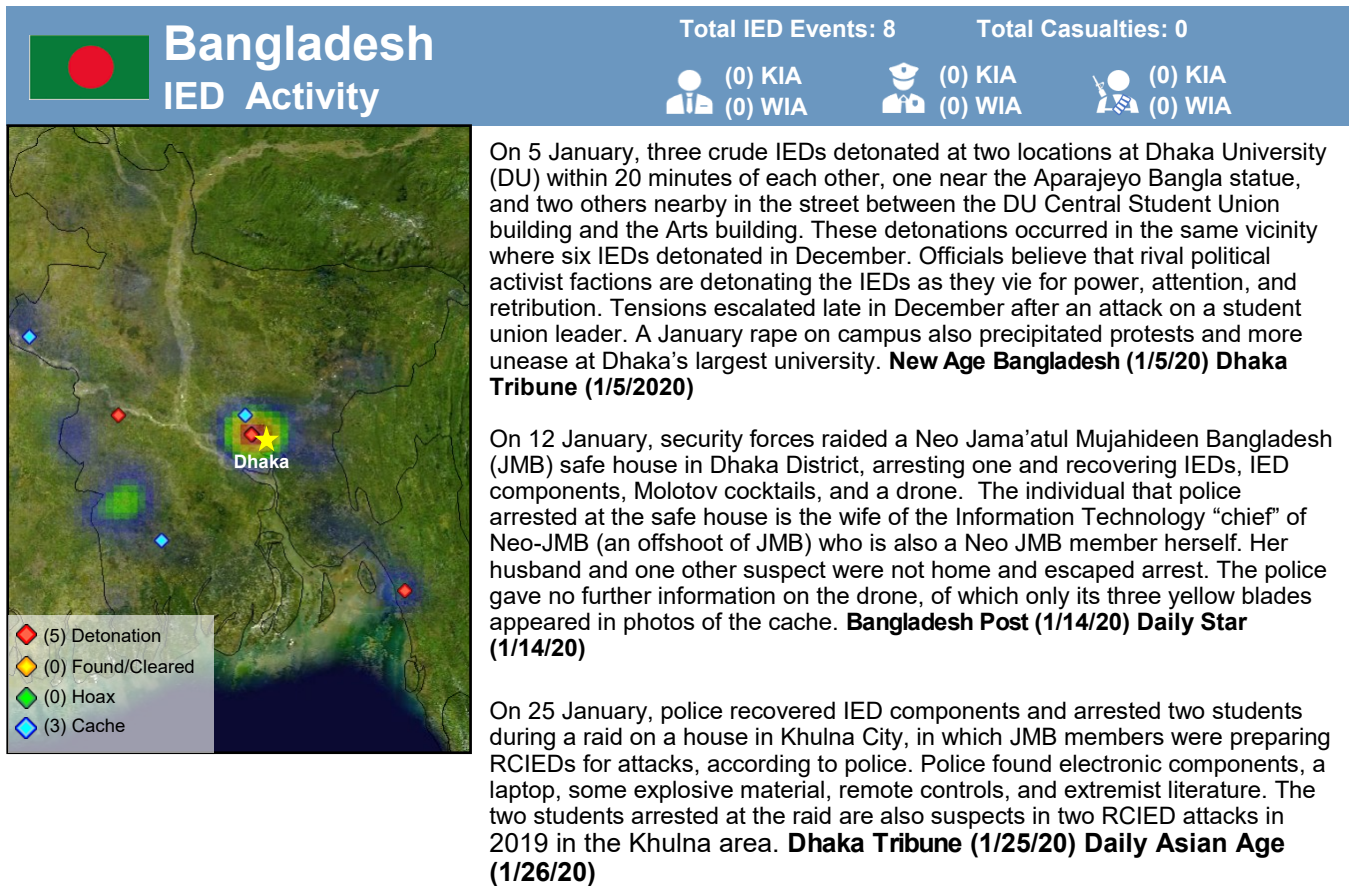


Formed in 1989 by Muhammad Ahsan Dar (alias "Master") and Abdul Wahid Sheikh, HM is currently one of the largest and oldest VEOs operating in J&K. In 1990, Mohammad Yusuf Shah (also known as Syed Salahuddin) became the HM's Amir, and remains the group's primary figurehead.

HM operates across five geographically centered divisions: Central division (Srinagar), Northern division (Kupwara-Bandipora-Baramulla), Southern division (Anantnag and Pulwama), Chenab division (Doda and Gool), and Pir Panjal division (Rajouri and Poonch). Since the group's inception, numerous HM district commanders have led operations across these territories; however, their careers are typically short-lived as Indian security forces systematically identify and neutralize them.

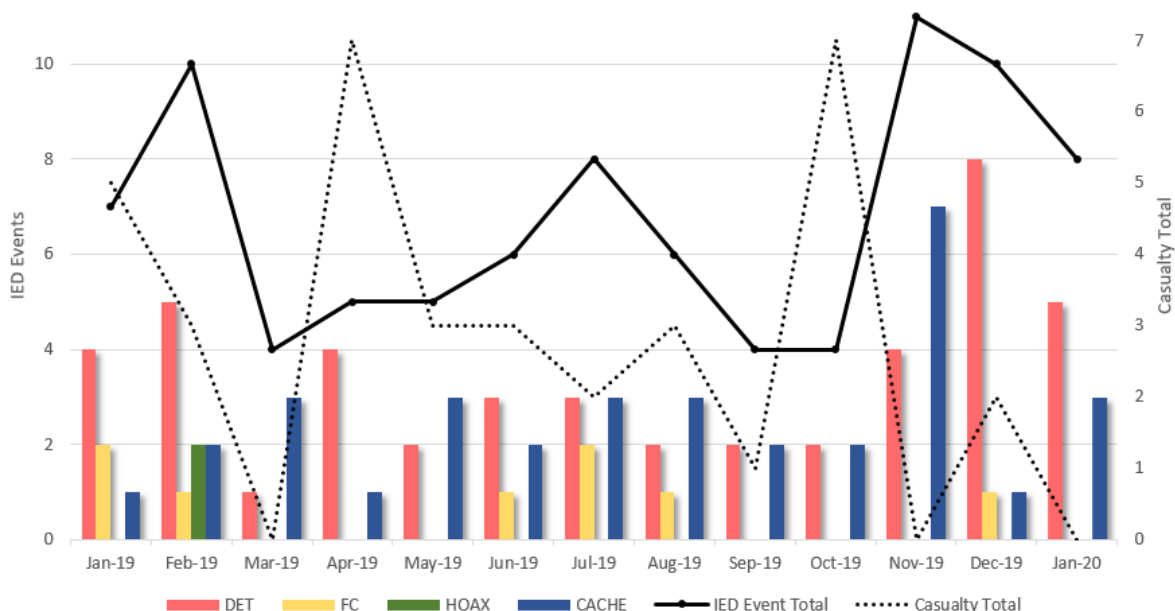
HM has been gradually resurging in J&K, and a number of recent events involving the group have made headline news. In late 2019, Salahuddin called for Jihad and a Pakistani military invasion of J&K following India's revocation of Article 370. In early January, Indian security forces detained Davinder Singh, a police officer caught smuggling three HM militants into J&K. While it remains unclear whether Singh was an active HM member, the incident raises serious concerns regarding insider threats. In the following weeks, security forces conducted a series of raids across southern Kashmir targeting HM operatives. On 12 JAN 2020, Indian forces shot and killed three wanted HM militants in Pulwama District. Police identified one of the men as Umer Fayaz Lone (alias Hamad Khan), a top HM commander who allegedly carried out a number of terrorist attacks dating back to 2016.

**Sources:** Livemint (1/16/2020) Globalsecurity.org (8/9/2017) Times Now News.com (11/16/2019) Deccan Herald

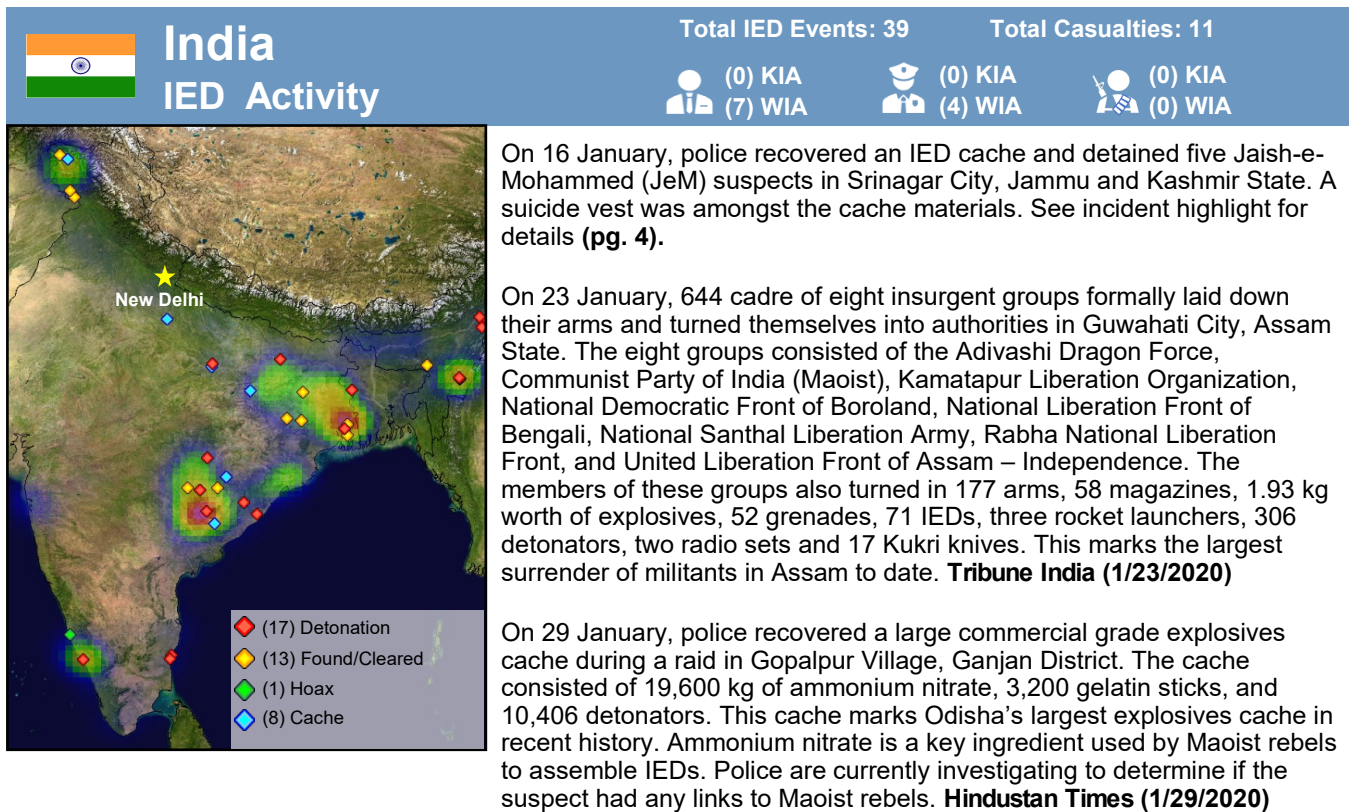


The number of IED events remained consistent with recent months, with five IED events being politically-motivated. Police conducted three raids and arrested members of Jama'atul Mujahideen Bangladesh, Islami Chhatra league, and Jamaat-e-Islami. These raids kept pressure on VEOs who were meeting, planning attacks, and constructing Molotov cocktails and IEDs, according to police. Notably, the police outreach program to communities may be succeeding, in that the three raids were all from tipoffs on safe house locations or meeting locations. The Dhaka Metropolitan Police began the Citizen Information Collection Week campaign in June 2019, a part of the Citizen Information Management System launched in 2016, wherein the community can assist the police in identifying criminal and extremist activities.

**Bangladesh IED Activity January 2019—January 2020**

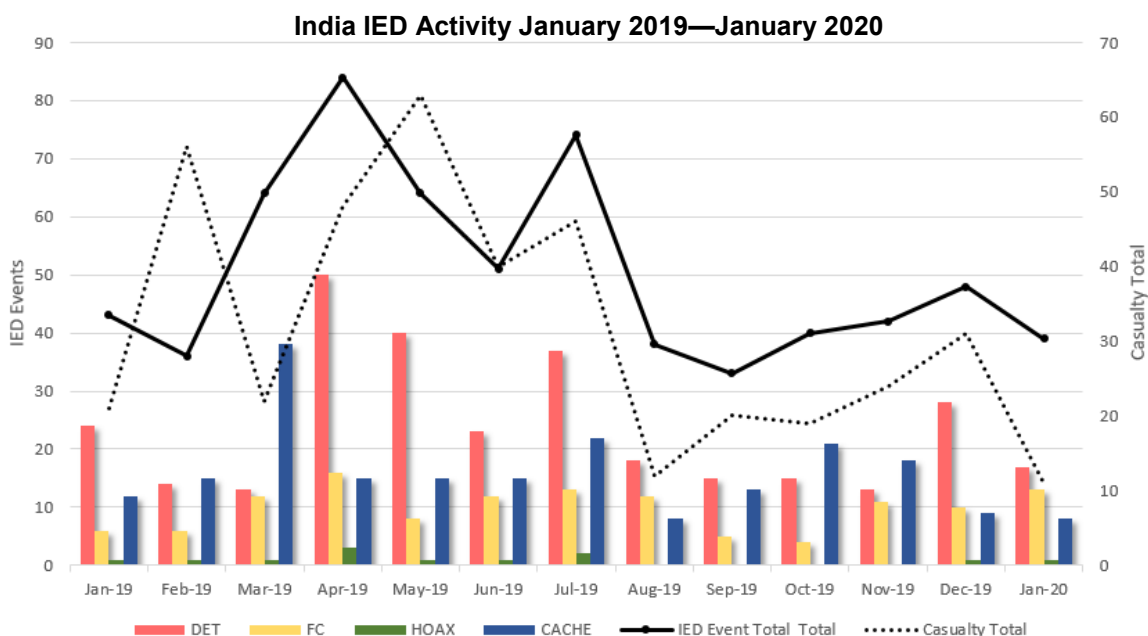


IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.



IED levels did not change significantly this month compared to December. Activity in the Red Corridor region and the Seven Sisters had a slight increase, however Jammu & Kashmir had similar activity levels compared to last month. The threat in the Seven Sister's region will likely decrease slightly due to the recent Bodo Accord being signed on 2 January. Meanwhile it is likely the threat levels within the Red Corridor and Jammu & Kashmir will remain the same.

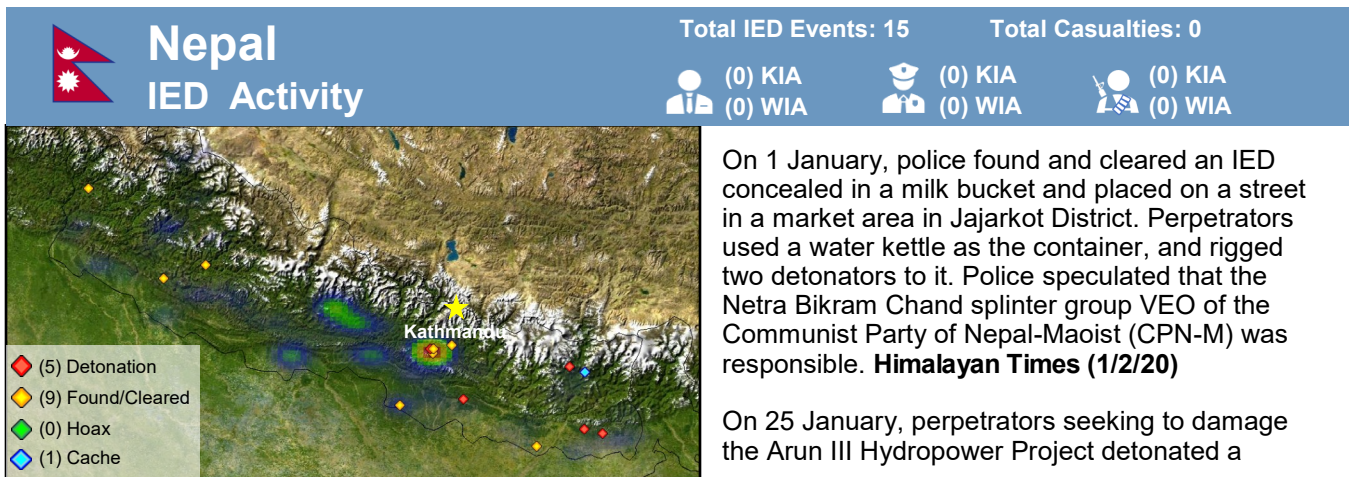
Assam experienced a large number of militant turn-ins in January. This is largely due to the Assam government signing the Bodo Accord on 2 January with the National Democratic Front of Bodoland, a dangerous militant group within Assam. The agreement provides the Bodo people, the largest tribe in Assam, political and economic benefits to the tribal areas without seeking a separate Bodoland state or union territory.



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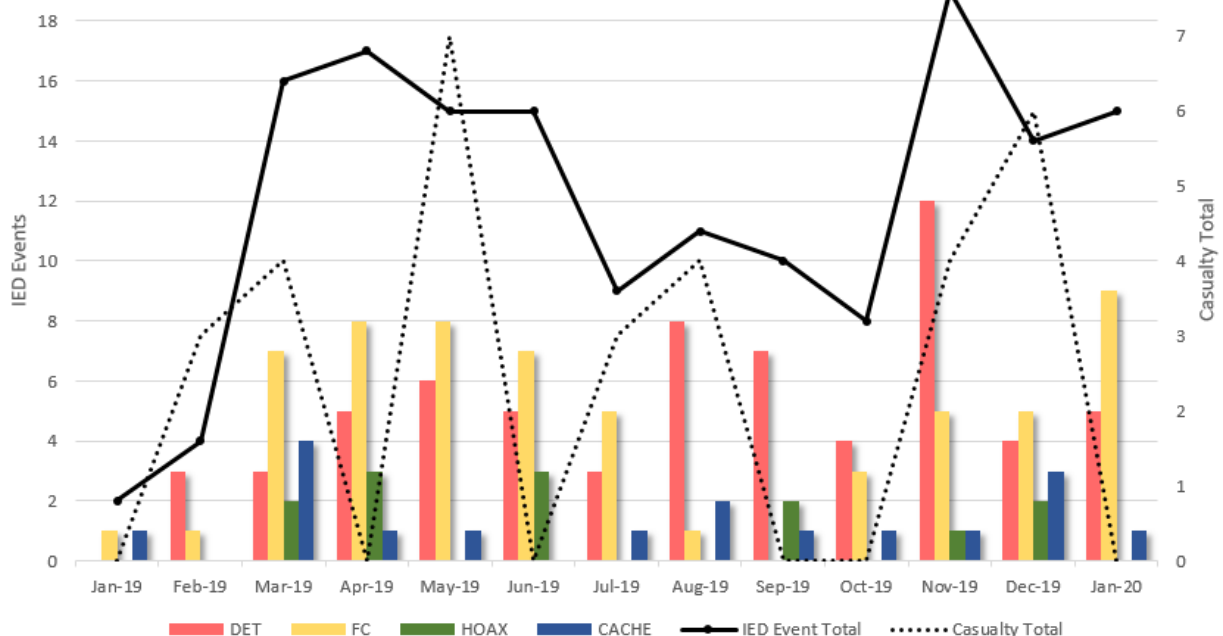


pressure cooker IED at the project site in Sankhuwasabha District, causing property damage to a generator but no injuries. The hydropower project has repeatedly faced such attacks, with the blame often going to Chand's splinter group of CPN-M. In February 2019, an unidentified group (though likely Chand's) detonated three IEDs at the same site. **Himalayan Times (1/27/20)**

On 27 January, perpetrators detonated an IED at a cellular telecommunications tower in Sarlahi District, causing a service outage and destruction of solar panels, power storage (UPS) and wiring. Chand's splinter group VEO of CPN-M has often targeted these Ncell towers in the last year with explosives or fires, including an IED detonation on 1 January in Surkhet District and several fires in other districts this month. **Khabarhub (1/27/20)**

IED events remained consistent with recent months, with continued targeting of infrastructure, government offices, and political leaders. The CPN-M Chand splinter VEO is likely responsible for targeting Ncell telecommunications towers, rural government offices, and the hydropower project, although they did not claim responsibility. Other IED targets this month included a bank, the National Medical College Chairman's residence, and a site near the Prime Minister's residence in Kathmandu. Despite the arrest of nearly 1,300 CPN-M Chand splinter group members since March 2019, these low-level IED attacks persist. Although they do not typically cause much damage or injuries, attacks on businesses and infrastructure nonetheless may negatively affect interest in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Nepal, as some economists recently warned. In January alone, approximately 20 Ncell towers in 15 districts were damaged through IED detonations or arson, according to Nepali press, causing communications outages in rural areas that rely on cellular capabilities.

**Nepal IED Activity January 2019—January 2020**



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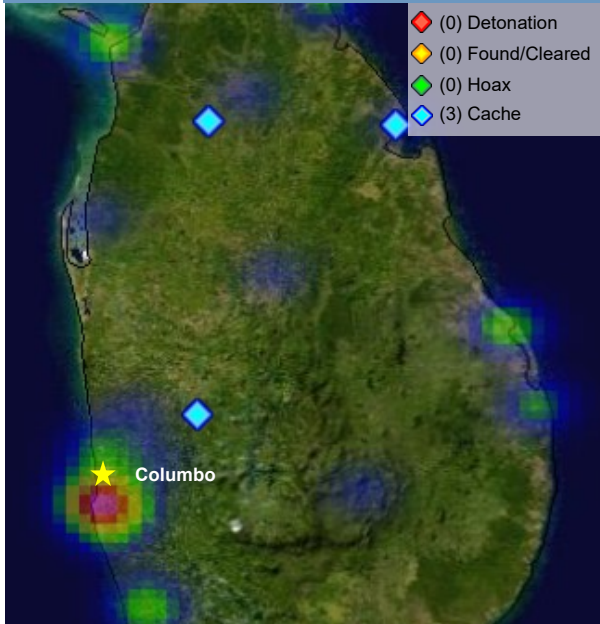
## Sri Lanka IED Activity

Total IED Events: 3

Total Casualties: 0

 (0) KIA  
 (0) WIA

 (0) KIA  
 (0) WIA

 (0) KIA  
 (0) WIA


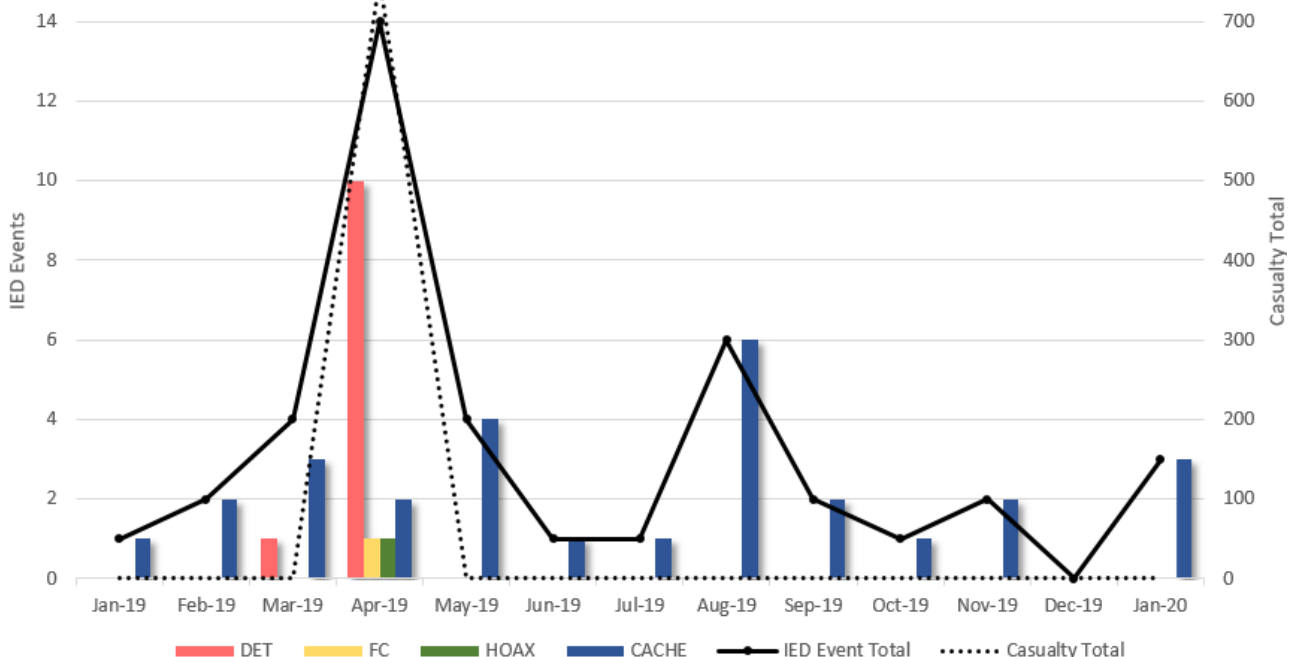
On 5 January, police seized an IED cache and arrested a man at the Polgahawela Export Processing Zone in Kurunegala District. The cache contained 20.5kg ammonium nitrate (AN), 5kg of camphor mixed with AN, 3.3kg of gunpowder, detonators, and wiring. The suspect's motives for possessing the "unlicensed" explosives remains under investigation. **Adaderana (1/5/20)**

On 9 January, police and Sri Lankan Navy joint patrol seized an IED cache and arrested two men in Trincomalee District. The cache contained three sacks of a TNT-C4 mixture. The place of the arrest, near the coast, may indicate the men were planning to use or sell the explosives for blast fishing, although police did not specify this at the time of arrest. Navy and police are conducting joint patrols of fishing villages and beach areas to catch those trafficking in explosives for blast fishing. **Colombo Page (1/10/20)**

On 17 January, the Sri Lankan Army arrested two men for possessing explosives after searching a bus at a checkpoint in Vavuniya District. The driver and conductor were arrested, although no one confessed to bringing the bag of 51 commercial gelignite explosives sticks, weighing 6.8kg, onboard. The bus was traveling from Colombo to Mannar. **Colombo Page (1/18/20)**

Sri Lankan Police, Navy, and Army personnel recovered five caches of explosives in January, two of which were commercial caches, while conducting patrols or operating checkpoints. Four of the caches were in locations where it is conceivable that the explosives were going to be used for blast fishing. In recent months, Sri Lanka has conducted searches and patrols to stymie the use of illicit explosives because of the environmental damage the practice causes and also because of a general crackdown on illegal explosives in the aftermath of the Easter Sunday bombings. Extremists carried out the April 2019 bombings using explosives obtained locally or brought into the country and stored; police recovered large quantities of commercially-made gelignite sticks in extremist safe house raids after the bombings.

Sri Lanka IED Activity January 2019—January 2020



IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.



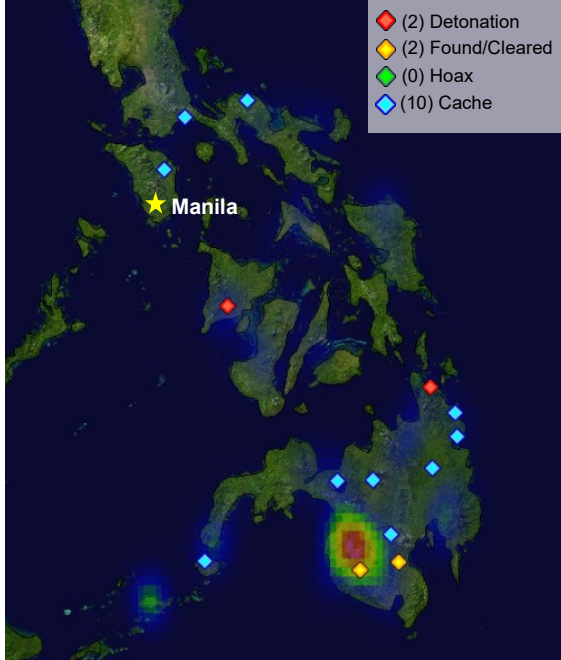
## Philippines IED Activity

Total IED Events: 14

Total Casualties: 1

 (0) KIA  
(0) WIA

 (0) KIA  
(1) WIA

 (0) KIA  
(0) WIA


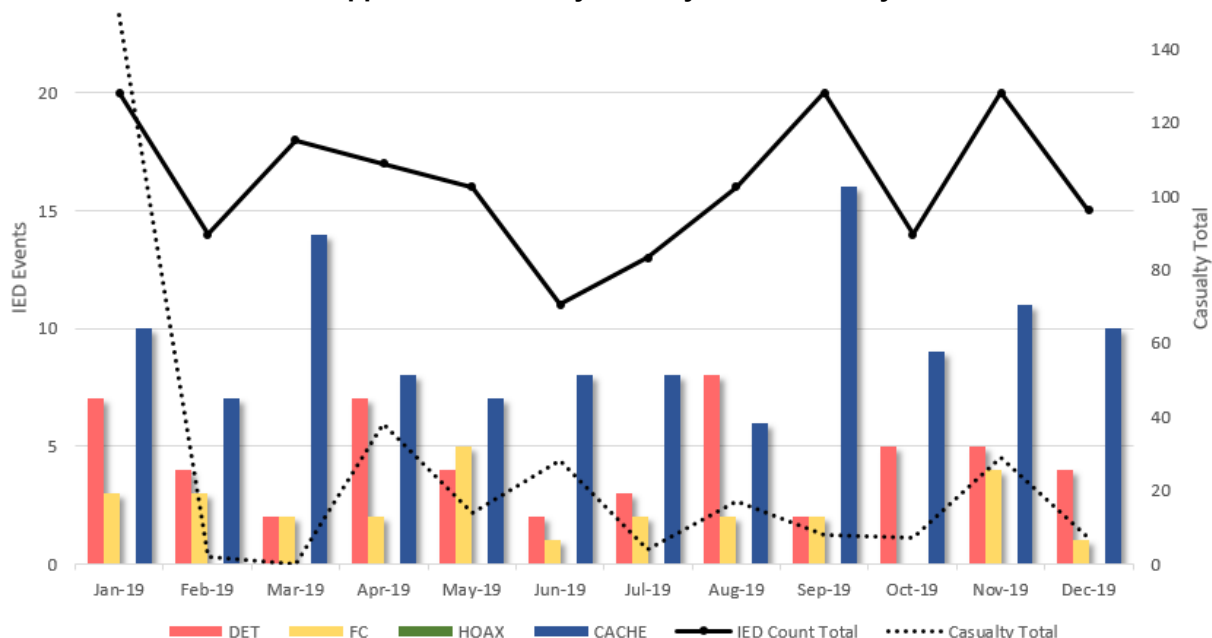
On 13 January, twelve members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) surrendered to security forces, while turning over a cache of weapons and IEDs in Maguindanao Province. The cache contained three unspecified IEDs, three homemade caliber .50 sniper rifles; one homemade M-203 grenade launcher; one homemade M-79, two rocket-propelled grenades; one 5.56-mm single shot rifle; one caliber .30 Mosin Nagant; three Garand rifles converted to M-14 rifles; and one caliber .30 M1 Garand rifle. **Sunstar (1/15/20)**

On 14 January, an IED cache was seized from an Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) hideout during a raid conducted by security forces in Isabela City, Basilan Province. The cache contained two IEDs and miscellaneous IED components. Two members, under the Furji Indama faction of the ASG, identified as Muzrim Illahan and Kadir Ajanal were arrested. The group reportedly was plotting to attack a Catholic church. **Philippine News Agency (1/15/20) Benar News (1/16/20)**

On 15 January, an IED detonated by New People's Army (NPA) militants against another wing of the communist faction, the Revolutionary Proletarian Army-Alex Boncayao Brigade (RPA-ABB) in Alimodian town, Iloilo Province. No casualties were reported, but it was assessed that the NPA were attempting to interfere in the ongoing peace process between the RPA-ABB and the Philippine government. **Manilla Bulletin (1/15/20)**

IED activity during the month of January declined throughout the Philippines but primarily in the north, possibly due to emergency situations caused by the partial eruption of the Taal volcano in Batangas province, Calabarzon region; which triggered the evacuation of around 500 million residents within the vicinity of the volcano due to ash fall and dangerous levels of sulfur dioxide. IED activity. In the southern regions, IED activity was also reduced, most of which were caches, finds, and turn-ins. There were only two detonations out of the 14 total IED events this month, both of which were caused by the NPA in Western Visayas and Caraga, respectively. The NPA continuously attempts to hinder other communist factions from participating in peace talks with the government such as the case of the 15 January event. The 14 January event is notable for the militants reportedly plotting to conduct a bombing against a church. The failed plot may be an indicator that Furuji Indama is attempting to elevate his status within the ASG and ISIS Philippines.

Philippines IED Activity January 2019—January 2020



IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

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# Appendix A

## South Asia

Bangladesh		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	12	0	0	15	27
	Year	105	17	2	199	323
Event Count	Month	5	0	0	3	8
	Year	45	8	2	33	88

India		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	21	24	1	80	126
	Year	540	208	17	958	1723
Event Count	Month	17	13	1	8	39
	Year	307	128	12	209	656

Nepal		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	6	9	0	4	19
	Year	89	64	12	33	198
Event Count	Month	5	9	0	1	15
	Year	65	60	13	17	155

Sri Lanka		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	16	1	1	31	49
Event Count	Month	0	0	0	3	3
	Year	11	1	1	29	42

South Asia Total		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	39	33	1	99	172
	Year	750	290	32	1221	2293
Event Count	Month	27	22	1	15	65
	Year	428	197	28	288	941

## Southeast Asia

Philippines		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	2	2	0	14	18
	Year	60	68	0	229	357
Event Count	Month	2	2	0	10	14
	Year	54	29	0	124	207

Thailand		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	86	11	4	4	105
Event Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	77	10	3	7	97

Burma		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	69	26	1	53	149
Event Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	35	12	1	10	58



# Appendix A

## Southeast Asia Cont.

Indonesia		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	1	0	3	0	4
	Year	8	3	6	59	76
Event Count	Month	1	0	1	0	2
	Year	8	1	4	14	27
Malaysia		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	3	0	1	8	12
Event Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	3	0	1	3	7
Vietnam		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	2	0	0	0	2
Event Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	2	0	0	0	2
Southeast Asia Total		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	3	2	3	14	22
	Year	229	108	12	353	702
Event Count	Month	3	2	1	10	16
	Year	180	52	9	158	399

## Northeast Asia

China		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	2	4	0	1	7
	Year	7	4	3	5	19
Event Count	Month	2	2	0	1	5
	Year	7	2	3	9	21
Japan		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	1	0	0	0	1
Event Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	1	0	0	1	2
South Korea		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	0	0	1	0	1
Event Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	0	0	1	0	1
Taiwan		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	1	0	0	1	2
Event Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	1	0	0	1	2
Northeast Asia Total		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	2	4	0	1	7
	Year	9	4	4	5	22
Event Count	Month	2	2	0	1	5
	Year	9	2	4	10	25

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# Common Terms and Acronyms

AN – Ammonium Nitrate  
 ANFO – Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil  
 ARMM – Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao  
 CIV – Civilian  
 CBRN – Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear  
 COIN – Counter-insurgency  
 CWIED – Command Wire IED  
 DTMF – Dual-Tone Multi-Frequency  
 EFP – Explosively Formed Projectile  
 EOD – Explosive Ordnance Disposal  
 F/C – Found & Cleared  
 HME – Homemade Explosives  
 IDF – Indirect Fire  
 IED – Improvised Explosive Device  
 IrW – Irregular Warfare  
 KFR – Kidnap for Ransom  
 KIA – Killed in Action  
 LOC – Line of Communication  
 LPG – Liquefied Petroleum Gas  
 MSR – Main Supply Routes  
 NFI – No Further Information  
 NSTR – Nothing Significant To Report  
 PBA – Post Blast Analysis  
 PBIED – Personnel Borne (Suicide Bomb) IED  
 PCB – Printed Circuit Board  
 PMG – Police, Military, Government  
 PN – Partner Nation  
 PPIED – Pressure Plate IED  
 QRF – Quick Response Force

RCIED – Radio Controlled IED  
 RCP – Route Clearance Patrols  
 RPG – Rocket Propelled Grenade  
 SA – South Asia  
 SAF – Small Arms Fire  
 SEA – Southeast Asia  
 SVBIED – Suicide Vehicle Borne IED  
 TATP – Triacetone Triperoxide  
 TNT – Trinitrotoluene (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>)  
 TTP – Tactics, Techniques and Procedures  
 UXO – Unexploded Ordnance  
 VBIED – Vehicle Borne IED  
 VEO – Violent Extremist Organization  
 VOIED – Victim Operated IED  
 WIA – Wounded in Action

## Terms:

Terrorism—the unlawful use of violence or threat of violence to instill fear and coerce governments or societies. Terrorism is often motivated by religious, political, or other ideological beliefs and committed in the pursuit of goals that are usually political.  
 Insurgency—An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through use of subversion and armed conflict.  
 Separatism—the desire by a group of people within a country to separate from the rest of the country and form their own government.

# Governments, Groups and Organizations

## South Asia

### India

BSF – Border Security Forces  
 CPI-M – Communist Party of India (Maoist)  
 CRPF – Central Reserve Police Force  
 HM – Hizb-ul-Mujahideen  
 IM – Indian Mujahideen  
 JeM – Jaish-e-Mohammed  
 ULFA – United Liberation Front of Assam

### Nepal

CPN-M – Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)  
 JTMM – Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha

### Bangladesh

BNP – Bangladesh National Party  
 HUJI-B – Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami Bangladesh  
 JIB – Jemaat-e-Islami Bangladesh  
 JMB – Jama'atul Mujahideen Bangladesh  
 JMJB – Jama'atul Muslim Janta Bangladesh  
 RAB – Rapid Action Battalion

### Sri Lanka

JMI – Jamathei Millathu Ibraheem  
 NTJ – National Thowheed Jama'ath

## Southeast Asia

### Burma

AA – Arakan Army  
 ARSA – Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army  
 KIA – Kachin Independence Army  
 UWSA – United Wa State Army

### Thailand

BRN-C – Barisan Revolusi Nasional-Coordinate  
 RKK – Runda Kumpulan Kecil

### Philippines

ASG – Abu Sayyaf Group  
 BIFF – Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters  
 CPP – Communist Party of the Philippines  
 MILF – Moro Islamic Liberation Front  
 NPA – New People's Army  
 PNP – Philippine National Police

### Indonesia

JAD – Jamaah Ansharut Daulah  
 JAT – Jamaah Ansharout Tauhid  
 JI – Jamaah Islamiya  
 POLRI – Indonesian National Police

### Other Groups/Organizations

ISI – Inter-Services Intelligence (Pakistan)  
 ISIS – Islamic State of Iraq ash Sham  
 LeT – Lashkar-e Tayyiba